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THE ALBERTA MUNICIPAL
Counsellor
PUBLISHED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS IN THE INTERESTS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Vol. 4 No. 2 EDMONTON, ALBERTA February, 1959

FEBRUARY 5 OPENING OF SESSION

TO AMEND MUNICIPAL ACTS

Changes in municipal legislation being presented at the fifth session of the thirteenth Legislature which opened February 5 are largely the result of requests directed to the Government by municipal organizations of the Province. Commenting on the proposed program for the coming year, Hon. A. J. Hooke, Minister of Municipal Affairs, stated recently that most of the new legislation is of an amending nature. The level of provincial sharing of revenues will remain much the same, he said, pointing out that a new formula for The Municipalities Assistance Act was adopted last year and grants generally were increased at that time.

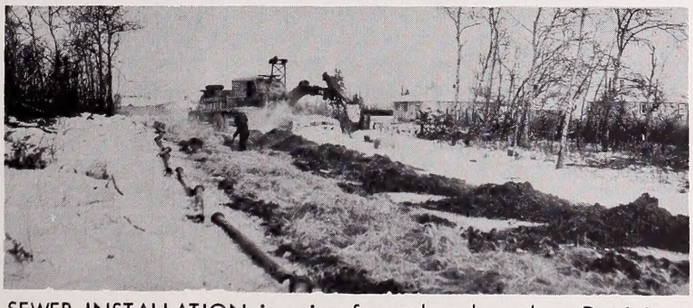
The Minister added that municipalities will be affected materially by the many aspects of Alberta's Five Year Program now under way and will benefit financially with the Province assuming full capital costs (from January 1) in connection with the hospitalization program.

Asked about the Provincial Government taking over the assessment and taxation of specific industries, Mr. Hooke said, "No action will be taken on the question this year. We propose to complete the organization of the Permanent Advisory Board on Provincial-Municipal Relations and when this is done the question will be among those studied by the Board".

In addition to amendments to various municipal Acts, some legislation will be required for the implementation of Alberta's Five Year Development Program. The special project for 1959, that of building homes for senior citizens, will be provided for. A major debate on the entire program is anticipated when the subject comes up later in the session.

Operations of the Municipal Finance Corporation which were suspended in January of 1958 are being resumed this year and will no doubt be reviewed by members of the Government. Final word has not been given with respect to the $70,000,000 which is the estimated total required for capital borrowings by Alberta's municipalities during 1959, but in whatever way the Corporation provides the money, the Province will underwrite the entire amount.

February 5th opening of the session was one of the earliest in the past twenty years. The completion of sessional business by Good Friday (March 27) ... also somewhat earlier than usual ... is anticipated.



SEWER INSTALLATION is going forward under the Dominion-Provincial-Municipal winter works program. "Terms of offer" have been broadened considerably since it was introduced. Municipalities in Alberta are among leaders taking advantage of the program.

WINTER EMPLOYMENT - Cutting right-of-way such as shown here is on the approved list of projects being carried out by municipalities. Projects in Alberta to January 30 reach a total value of $8,800,000 employing 3,274 men.

WINTER WORKS PROGRESS

Last fall the Government of Canada, in an effort to control unemployment, instituted a program whereby it would contribute 50% of the labor costs incurred by municipalities on approved winter works projects performed during the period December 1, 1958 to April 30, 1959.

The Government of Alberta agreed to participate in the scheme and as an incentive to the program decided to contribute a further 25% of the labor costs. In addition, the Provincial Government created a fund of $4,000,000 from which loans could be made to municipalities to enable them to undertake winter works projects.

Dominion wide tabulations to this time have shown that the municipalities of Alberta, despite our robust winter climate, have taken a good deal of interest in the program, as much or more so proportionately than any other Province in Canada.

All municipalities have been advised of the various projects which may be undertaken as winter works. They cover road work, including

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OUR AIMS . . .

To create and maintain good business methods in the council meeting, in the office and on the roads.

To make efficient all departments of local self government.

To insist on the lowest levies consistent with the proper fulfilment of necessary utilities.

To seek to comprehend each other's viewpoint, efforts, conditions and difficulties, and find solutions therefor.

To foster and assist all agencies for the betterment of rural conditions.

To train and retain our youth in the highways of truth, righteousness and good citizenship.

To promote and develop high ideals and unselfish service in all who seek or hold public positions.

To give of our best for the good of the community, the district, the province, the dominion and the empire.

Alberta Association
of Municipal Districts
Handbook

RE: LOCAL AUTONOMY

Much is being said in municipal circles about local autonomy. Our dictionary defines autonomy as "the power, right or condition of self-government; practical independence." To this we would like to add "the absence of interference."

Spurred by the current discussions (and moreover, by a direct enquiry) we compiled a list of changes in municipal legislation made chiefly during the 1957 session of the Legislature, each of which was designed to broaden the autonomy or increase the "practical independence" of local governments in this Province.

With no pretense that the following is complete, here at least are some of the changes made:

The Domestic Animals (Municipalities) Act

Sec. 22 - Amended to make it no longer necessary for the by-law (authorizing restriction of animals running at large) to be approved by the Department of Municipal Affairs.

The Local Tax Arrears Consolidation Act

Sec. 3 - Amended to remove necessity for a by-law to be in standard form approved by the Minister.

The Municipal District Act

Sec. 59 (4) - Struck out - removing the necessity of approving the appointment of the secretary-treasurer by the Minister.

Sec. 64 (3) - Amended to remove power of the Minister to disallow the appointment of an assessor.

Sec. 66 - Amended to remove Minister's power to disallow the appointment of an auditor.

Sec. 245 - Amended to change hearing under Sec. 244 by district court judge instead of the Minister.

Sec. 269 (1) - Amended to remove requirement for approval by the Minister to dispose of land acquired for specific purposes by the municipal district.

Sec. 295 (1) - Amended. The approval of the Minister in Clause (b) - of agricultural societies and farmer organizations to which grants may be made - is removed.

Sec. 320 (1) - Amended to remove the requirement of ministerial approval for by-laws that may be passed by municipal councils concerning hamlets.

Sec. 405 - Amended to remove necessity of the Minister approving the investment of surplus funds in bonds of Canada or of the Province.

Sec. 426 - Amended by striking out requirement of ministerial approval for establishing bus service in hamlets.

The Tax Recovery Act

Sec. 13 is replaced by a new section that turns over to the municipality the Minister's authority to prescribe method of fixing reserve bids and conditions of sale.

Sec. 14 - Replaced by a new section that eliminates the 15 day limit on adjournments and the Minister's authority to order an adjournment.

The Town and Rural Planning Act

Sec. 67 (2) - Amended to remove the requirement of a by-law to adopt a general plan for the development of the municipality to be approved by Minister.

Sec. 72 - Amended to provide that the by-law to provide for interim development control no longer requires the Minister's approval.

Sec. 75 - Amended to remove the approval of the Minister in regard to the passing of a by-law providing for a development scheme.

Sec. 84 (4) - Amended to transfer power of certification from the Minister to the Director.

The Town and Village Act

Sec. 65 amended. The Minister's power to disallow the appointment of a secretary-treasurer is removed.

Sec. 71 amended. The power of the Minister to disallow the appointment of assessors is removed.

Sec. 298 (2) - Amended to permit the sale of land acquired for subdivision purposes without recourse to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

Sec. 301 - Amended by removing the approval of the Minister to a by-law banning any class of vehicles from the use of specific streets.

Sec. 336 - Amended to remove the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council previously required for the borrowing of moneys needed for the purchasing of fuel in anticipation of a scarcity of such fuel.

Sec. 337 (2) - Amended by transferring to a judge of the district court the duty to determine who is responsible for the funeral costs of a deceased indigent as previously exercised by the Minister.

Sec. 373 (6) is struck out. This required that a copy of a by-law providing for penalties on unpaid taxes be forwarded to the Department.

Sec. 441 - Amended so that a by-law under subsection (1) (providing for the application of sinking funds to the redemption of the debenture debt instead of being invested in securities) is no longer subject to the Minister's approval.

Sec. 452 - Amended to remove the requirement of ministerial approval for the investment of surplus funds in bonds of Canada or the Province of Alberta. ●

* * * *

The Athabasca oil sands rate as the largest reserve of oil known to man. The formation was recorded in 1788 by explorer-fur trader Peter Pond.

The Alberta Municipal Counsellor

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INCREASED CONSUMER DEMAND ALONE GETS TO THE ROOT OF

THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

BY JOHN FERGUSON, EMPLOYMENT LIAISON OFFICER, DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES & LABOUR

Although employment figures during the current months are not expected to be higher than during the winter of 1957/58, the extent of unemployment has attained such a degree that it presents the most important current economic problem. The extent of unemployment during this season was expected and a greater concerted effort is being put forth at all levels of government to combat the annual economic and social problems of winter unemployment. Business and industry have become increasingly aware that they, apart from humane considerations, have a very important stake in a working population which has sufficient buying power to purchase their products and services.

Despite the advertising and promotion of "Do It Now" winter work programs, the special works projects initiated by different levels of government and the assistance solicited by social welfare agencies, a substantial percentage of our labour force will remain unemployed during the winter months. In combating or trying to alleviate this situation society becomes involved in forces and factors which are difficult to resolve and in problems to which there is no easy solution.

The degree of winter unemployment depends to a large extent not so much on weather conditions and the termination of seasonal occupations as on the all-round health and well being of the economic scene. A high level of summer employment insures low winter unemployment and it follows that if a substantial surplus labour force exists during the summer months, unemployment during the winter will be correspondingly higher.

In an endeavor to offset the high level of unemployment this winter, all levels of government have taken special steps to provide work. Provincially, the Department of Highways has undertaken an extensive clearing and gravel stockpiling program which is employing more than 1000 men. The Department of Public Works, as usual, is endeavoring to maintain a steady construction program throughout the winter months. Construction initiated by Public Works is valued in the vicinity of $30,000,000 and work is continuing throughout the winter and into the summer of 1959. The special municipal works program has met with great response in Alberta and it is reported that the municipal projects underway in Alberta are second in value and volume only to those in Ontario. The response of Alberta municipalities to this special works program is a clear indication that municipal governments are keenly aware that unemployment is a problem with which something can be done at local levels.

Do It Now campaigns are underway throughout the Province spurred mainly by advertising and promotion. It is practically impossible to measure the success or effect of these campaigns but their main contribution has undoubtedly been the presentation of winter employment as a problem which can only be combated by the entire community.

A COMPLEX THING

Unemployment is a complex thing. It reflects many aspects of an economy and is due to many causes. In the past few years it has become more complex and its causes have been widened by developments unknown in pre-war years. It is now possible to have a booming economy and a growing Gross National Product and at the same time mounting unemployment figures. Undertraining and lack of qualifications is a continuing cause of an important segment of the unemployed. An analysis of unemployed during peak unemployment periods has indicated that over 80% of those out of work have had only an elementary education of grade eight and less. At certain times during the past year there have been shortages in certain skills while at the same time unemployment figures have been high. Many of those listed as being without work are in such a position because of the lack of qualifications required by modern business and industry. The files of National Employment Services offices emphasize the fact that there are many applicants for positions which they are unable to fill because their qualifications are not up to the required standards. Modern methods and techniques have narrowed the working labor force to those whose techniques and productive potentials are equal to the demands of modern industry. In the narrowing of a labor force, the older worker and the handicapped are among the first to be eliminated. According to industry generally, labor costs have reached such a level that only the skilled and the efficient workers are wholly acceptable.

In any city or town between forty and fifty percent of the male unemployed during the winter months are classified as skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled construction workers. Improved techniques and methods have been developed to allow considerable winter construction and the partial elimination of added winter cost has been accomplished. New methods have not yet attained general usage and much remains to be done before all year round construction can become a reality. Until total costs of construction including material and labor can be brought down to a figure comparable to costs in summer there will be no general incentive to carry on this industry on a twelve month basis.

FEMALE UNEMPLOYED

On January first of this year male unemployed in Alberta totalled some eight or nine hundred less than on the corresponding date one year ago. At the same time over thirteen hundred more female unemployed were registered than a year before. A trend across Canada of an increasing number of women who are registering themselves as members of the labor force is contributing to total unemployment figures. The greater proportion of these registrants are married women who are seeking to augment or supplement family income. Inflationary costs and the maintenance of high standards of living are given as the main reasons for this trend. At the same time many industries are finding that women can displace men in some processes and production costs can be reduced by such a transfer.

Inflationary tendencies are responsible for many with fixed incomes to register for work as they find it impossible to maintain a steady standard of living while costs are rising. Although most individuals with fixed incomes are not really employable they register for whatever type of work which may become available. Unemployment figures receive an additional increase from these types of individuals who endeavor to re-enter the labor market.

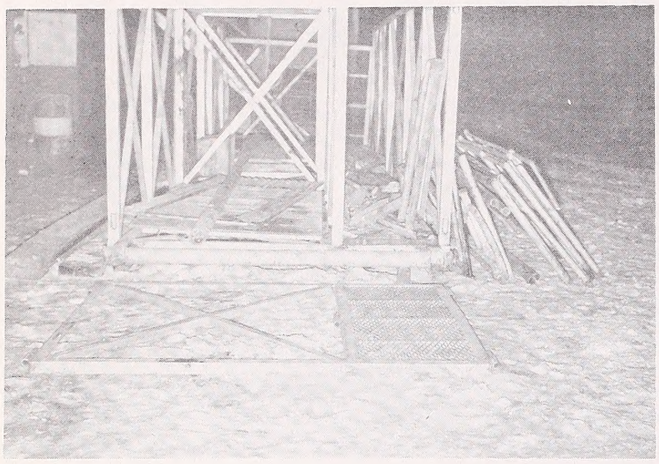
Inflation has a way of camouflaging the realities of economics as far as employment is considered. With rising prices and increased costs of materials and labor it is possible to maintain dollar volume or gross product index with reduced employment. Purchasing power of nine hundred workers with a ten percent wage increase is almost equal to the buying power of a thousand workers before the raise. If one hundred workers are laid off from the original thousand, a ten percent wage increase could almost compensate for the layoff in purchasing power and dollar volume but one hundred workers would be added to the number of unemployed.

Unemployment like water will find its own level. Where work becomes available there is a tendency for those out of work to migrate to that privileged area, relieving the pressure to some extent from the point of departure but augmenting the labor force where better working conditions and greater opportunities may exist. This movement of transient workers has tended to equalize the rate of unemployment across the country.

ALBERTA FAVORED PROVINCE

Employmentwise, Alberta has been a favored Province. Construction in certain centres has broken all records. Total manufacturing production in 1958 exceeded any previous year. The growth of industrial production, primary and secondary, can contribute more to the stabilization of employment than any other factor in the economy. To "Buy Alberta" is the most effective way to stimulate and provide employment. To quote I. F. McRae, President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association: "There can be no doubt that the most effective weapon in the battle to defeat unemployment, winter or otherwise, is increased domestic consumption of the products we make ourselves. All other measures, laudable and useful in their own right, are but palliatives and possess no degree of permanency. Increased consumer demand alone gets to the root of the problem and provides an enduring key to greater stability of employment." ●

SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT



Last November 29th, a small child was fatally injured when a piece of heavy equipment fell on her.

The accident occurred on a drilling site west of Rimbey, where a little girl and her brother were playing on the lease in the vicinity of a rack used for holding winter prefabs. Each end of the rack was equipped with a removable gate built of angle iron 7 feet 6 inches wide, 6 feet 2 inches high, weighing approximately 250 pounds. At the time of the accident, the gate which had been leaning against the end of the rack fell on the child inflicting injuries that resulted in her death. The crew was making a trip into the hole at the time and did not see the children due to the prefab around the derrick floor. This child was one of several living on the lease.

It is the opinion of the Department of Industries and Labour that trailers should not be parked at drilling sites and the above accident emphasizes this fact. In many cases, trailers are too close to the well in the event of fire or other hazards.

Oil well drilling is a hazardous occupation. Do not expose your family to these dangerous conditions and jeopardize their future.

W.E. Sutton, Chief Factory Inspector.

LIAISON LIBRARY BOOK REVIEW

BIRDS OF ALBERTA
W. Ray Salt and A. L. Wilk
(Printed by Hamly Press, Edmonton)

Naturalists, bird club members and expert ornithologists of Alberta have joined in making available information on birds of the province to W.R. Salt and A.L. Wilk, authors of the unique "Birds of Alberta." The volume, rich in colored illustrations, is being published by the Alberta Department of Economic Affairs through the Queen's Printer of Alberta, to maintain the retail price level of five dollars. The book is eagerly awaited by school teachers, naturalists, and Albertans in all walks of life. It is now on sale.

Two hundred and thirty-three full color pictures will be found in the volume. Each is accompanied by a full page of information about the identifying features of the bird, its living habits and other pertinent data. There are as well, 80 black and white drawings for which color illustrations were not available.

Much of the work on the volume was done by Professor Salt of the University of Alberta. Photographers throughout the province have made available to him their files of color photographs. Hundreds of them were studied to make sure they properly illustrated the characteristic features of each bird to permit its easy recognition by the layman. Where photographs were not available, paintings were used, many from the National Museum of Canada, and others by Alberta artists, including Professor Salt himself.

So intensive was the research that went into the book that two new species of birds occurring in Alberta were discovered, to bring the provincial total to 317.

The book was first proposed in 1949. Actual work was started about five years ago and for the past two years intensive labor and research have gone into the volume. Much information came from the papers left by Francis La Grange Farley, former ornithologist of Camrose, to whom the book is dedicated. The color printing work, which is outstanding, was done by an Alberta printing firm. ●

SECRETARY'S CALENDAR

Municipal District Act

Every Month

5th-Within 5 days after the end of each month secretary-treasurer shall prepare statement of moneys received and their disposition, submit to council at next meeting and enter a copy in the minutes. Sec. 61(v).

Mar. 1 - Add tax penalty authorized by law. Sec. 349.

Mar. 8 - Certify the elector's list. Sec. 117.

Mar. 10 - Post in office a true copy of elector's list. Sec. 118.

Mar. 10 - Post two copies of elector's list in each division an election is to be held. Sec. 119.

Mar. 12 - Secretary-treasurer must be notified of error in elector's list at least four clear days prior to election day. Sec. 120.

Mar. 15 - First quarter of school requisition due. Sec. 338.

Mar. 15 - First quarter of Hospital Benefits Act requisition due. (Sec. 11 Hospital Benefits Act).

Mar. 15 - Furnish returning officer with lists of electors, at least 48 hours before opening of poll. Sec. 134.

Mar. 15 - At least 24 hours before opening of poll, returning officer shall deliver ballots, etc. to deputies. Sec. 131.

Mar. 15 - Election day is fourth Saturday after nomination day. Sec. 121. Returning officer shall sum up result of vote on day appointed. Sec. 174. Returning officer shall deliver election materials to secretary-treasurer. Sec. 178. Secretary-treasurer shall retain for two months and then destroy certain election materials. Sec. 179, 182 and 183.

Recount must be requested within 14 days after ballot papers are received by secretary-treasurer. Sec. 184.

Mar. 27 to 30 - Written notice of first council meeting April 3rd mailed six clear days or personally delivered three clear days prior to April 3rd. Sec. 39(3).

Mar. 31 - First quarter of municipal hospital requisition due. Sec. 112(5) (Municipal Hospital Act).

Town and Village Act

Every Month

15th-Secretary-treasurer shall prepare statement of moneys received and their disposition, submit to council at next meeting and enter a copy in the minutes. Sec. 67(r).

Prior to April 1st appoint an auditor. Sec. 73(1).

Advise Minister of auditor appointed. Sec. 73(5).

Mar. 15 - First quarter of school requisition due. Sec. 353(1).

Mar. 15 - First quarter of Hospital Benefits Act requisition due. (Sec. 11 Hospital Benefits Act).

Mar. 31 - Appoint an assessor prior to April 1st and advise Minister. Sec. 71.

Mar. 31 - First quarter of municipal hospital requisition due. (Sec. 112(5) Municipal Hospitals Act).

Prepare estimates revenue and expenditure and set mill rate by by-law as soon as practicable. Sec. 353.

Assessment Act

Completion of duties of Court of Revision within 90 days after January 1st or March 1st as the case may be. Sec. 44.

Tax Recovery Act

Mar. 1 to 31 - Prepare Tax Arrears List. Sec. 4.

Advertisement for tax sale. Sec. 11.

Post copy of advertisement in office. Sec. 12(3).

ROAD CONSTRUCTION COSTS

The question has sometimes been asked if it would not be good business for the municipality to dispose of all of its equipment and have all of the road construction work done by contract. The council have always held the opinion that if a contractor can operate and buy and repair his equipment and still make money the municipality can do likewise. Based on the 1958 season in which 100 miles of road were built to an elevated standard and using government rates for the machinery used in this construction, the cost would be close to $50,000.00 more to have this work done by a contractor.

- Paintearth Municipal News

"... MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS ARE TAKING STEPS ..."

BY MAY NEAL

SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN DAM

An interesting account of what is
taking place in our neighbor Province
(From THE SASKATCHEWAN NEWS - September/58)

The signing (in 1958) of the agreement between the provincial and federal governments to construct the South Saskatchewan dam brings to fulfilment dreams which have been held since the first explorations of the western prairies.

Early explorers envisaged a dam on the South Saskatchewan River to divert its waters down the Qu'Appelle Valley, thereby creating a navigable waterway west from Winnipeg. The pioneers and their decendants saw it as a means of stabilizing the agriculture of the region in preventing the disastrous droughts which have afflicted the area from time to time. Through the years studies made by engineers and economists have indicated that the construction of a dam will provide enough water to irrigate some half a million acres of land, enabling it to produce such cash crops as alfalfa and a wide variety of vegetables, and to support large herds of cattle. The dam will also generate hydro-electric power which will have a profound effect on the further industrialization of the settled area of the province.

TWO DAMS

The South Saskatchewan project centres around the construction of two dams. The main dam, 205 feet high and 16,700 feet across, will be located approximately where Coteau Creek enters the South Saskatchewan, about 18 miles upstream from the Town of Outlook. The second dam, called Summit Dam, will be located across the Qu' Appelle Valley about 12 miles southeast of Elbow. Its purpose is to control the diversion of the water down the Qu'Appelle system. The two dams will create a lake 135 miles long with an area of 116,000 acres and a shoreline some 500 miles long.

Dam construction will be carried out by the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration and is expected to take six to eight years to complete. But this is only part of the construction process. For the Province, the Saskatchewan Power Corporation will undertake the construction of the hydro plant. The first stage, which will be capable of producing 150,000 kw of electrical energy, will be "on line" at the time the main dam is completed. All irrigation works are to be built under the supervision of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, with the first phase of some 50,000 acres to be completed about the time the reservoir is filled. This is one-tenth of the total irrigation potential - a potential which will probably take some forty years to realize.

CHANGES IN STORE

The construction of the entire project, it can be seen, is a tremendously complex enterprise - the biggest of its kind ever undertaken in Canada. Planning and co-ordination must encompass a thousand and one different aspects. Not the least of these, from the standpoint of the people and municipal governments in the construction area, are the changes and adjustments in store for them. Immediately, these changes will stem from the construction activity itself and the influx of workers who will build the dam. Ultimately, the changes will be more profound as the economy of the region changes from dry to irrigation farming.

The area that will be affected by construction of the main dam comprises four rural municipalities: the Rural Municipality of Loreburn, No. 254; the R.M. of Coteau, No. 255; the R.M. of Rudy, No. 284, and the R.M. of Fertile Valley, No. 285. The total rural population of these municipalities is 3,960. There is one town, the Town of Outlook, with a population of 885, and ten villages, Bounty, Broderick, Conquest, Dunblane, Elbow, Glenside, Hawarden, Loreburn, Macrorie and Strongfield. Two of these villages have a population of about 300, seven are between 100 and 200, and one is below 100.

1,800 WORKERS

The P.F.R.A. which will call for tenders on the dam contracts, estimates that contractors will employ some 1,200 workers during the peak construction period. Including Saskatchewan Power Corporation and Department of Agriculture employees, the total work force is expected to be about 1,800. Such a force, provided all workers moved their wives and families into the area, could result in a population increase in excess of 5,000. In actual fact, the increase will probably be much smaller.

Single accommodation will be provided in contractors' camps. However, some residential and business expansion in the form of permanent building sites can be expected in Outlook, in the existing villages, and in the rural municipalities. Realizing this, municipal officials are taking steps to prevent the haphazard and uncontrolled development that goes hand in hand with rapid expansion. The local authorities recognize that development must be on a logical and orderly basis in the interest of health, safety, and general welfare of the inhabitants of their communities. Therefore the rural and urban municipalities in the area approached the Community Planning Branch of the Department of Municipal Affairs for technical assistance in guiding the development. The Branch suggested "zoning" as one means of achieving orderly physical development.

PLANNED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

"Community Planning," Hon. L.F. McIntosh, Minister of Municipal Affairs, says, "is, as the name implies, planning for the community at large. It is a procedure involving a thorough study of the existing physical, social and economic conditions of a community followed by an analysis and the determination of the needs of a community in terms of the future development and, finally, planning the physical development of the community to meet these needs in the years ahead. One of the legal means available to ensure the logical growth of a community is through the implementation of zoning regulations."

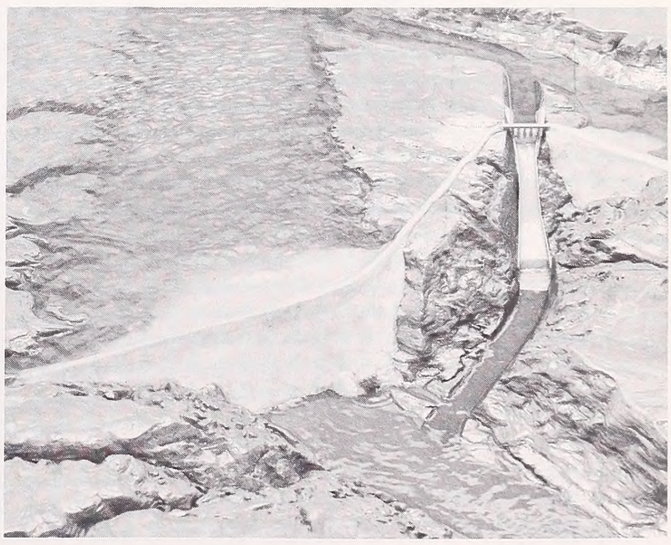
WHAT ZONING DOES

Zoning is a legal means of controlling the private and public uses of land in a municipality, usually in accordance with a preconceived plan of development. A zoning bylaw divides the municipality into zones or districts in which certain specified land uses are allowed. The zones are designated by the predominate use in each. In urban areas, the basic zones are Residential, Commercial, Industrial and Agricultural, which may then be further broken down on the basis of special characteristics. Rural areas may be divided into such zones as Agricultural - large acreage, Agricultural - small acreage, Highway commercial, hamlet, etc. Thus it is possible to use the bylaw to direct the various kinds of development in areas which are most suited for them and to prevent the mixing of uses which are not compatible.

A zoning bylaw also sets out the minimum size and frontage of the lot that will be permitted for each type of use and prescribes the amount of open space that must be provided around each building. This feature prevents overcrowding and ensures that each building is adequately supplied with light and air. Minimum standards for floor areas are established to prevent substandard building construction. The amount of off-street parking which must be provided by the different uses is also prescribed to ensure that urban areas will not become clogged with traffic.

COMMUNITY PLANNING ASSISTANCE

Zoning bylaws are enacted and administered by local councils. The work of the Community Planning Branch is confined to the provision of technical assistance in drawing up the bylaw. This service has been requested by all the urban and rural municipalities in the area and the work is now well advanced. (More on Page 8)



WORKING MODEL of the South Saskatchewan River Dam was built by P.F.R.A. engineers. Seen here on the downstream side, it gives a realistic impression of how the completed dam will look. Coteau Creek enters the river at top centre above the spillway.
(P.F.R.A. Photo)

TOWNS AND CITIES
COMPARISON OF GRANTS AND TAXES FOR 1957

COMPILED BY T. D. BRUCE, STATISTICIAN, D. M. A.

1957 COMPARISON OF GRANTS AND TAXES IN TOWNS

	DIRECT GRANTS						INDIRECT GRANTS						
	Public Welfare Assistance Act	Home for the Aged And Infirm Act	Crown Property Municipal Grants Act	Hospitalization Agreements	Municipal Assistance Grant	Other	School Operational	School Capital	Hospital	Total 1957 Grants	Total 1957 Tax Levy	Total Grants And Taxes	% of Grants to Total
Athabasca	1,520.60	-	411.68	-	11,957.33	-	108,521.36	53,113.85	11,740.44	187,265.26	86,092.36	273,357.62	68.50
Barrhead	-	553.85	-	-	16,942.14	-	89,339.65	10,083.20	16,634.56	133,553.40	86,938.55	220,491.95	60.57
Bassano	282.00	71.40	-	-	6,963.66	-	36,539.70	14,151.50	6,837.24	64,845.50	46,796.44	111,641.94	58.08
Beaverlodge	349.68	-	-	-	8,582.04	-	26,744.52	-	8,426.24	44,102.48	50,645.14	94,747.62	46.55
Beverly	2,316.15	621.26	-	28,464.31	52,028.66	-	80,338.42	154,286.06	51,084.08	369,138.94	235,949.29	605,088.23	61.00
Black Diamond	420.78	-	-	-	9,164.66	79.25	5,998.92	-	8,998.28	24,661.89	40,301.33	64,963.22	37.89
Blairmore	915.48	-	-	-	18,246.09	-	32,158.05	-	17,914.84	69,234.46	68,351.43	137,585.89	50.32
Bonnyville	2,693.37	1,728.70	387.03	5,680.29	14,371.23	-	66,820.13	-	14,110.32	105,791.07	100,187.60	205,978.67	51.36
Bow Island	-	-	-	-	9,257.14	-	11,469.46	4,582.82	9,089.08	34,398.50	54,794.86	89,193.36	38.57
Bowness	5,639.46	-	218.70	24,729.[illegible]	60,250.04	-	150,423.04	86,437.27	59,156.20	386,853.76	202,202.83	589,056.59	65.67
Brooks	3,384.12	121.47	-	-	21,455.11	-	56,488.31	523.52	21,065.60	103,038.13	168,191.70	271,229.83	37.99
Calmar	33.27	-	-	3,652.0[illegible]	6,750.96	100.00	22,044.63	6,358.15	6,628.40	45,567.43	50,379.74	95,947.17	45.41
Cardston	976.65	-	-	-	24,109.26	-	80,111.02	24,213.99	23,671.56	153,082.48	125,421.27	278,503.75	54.97
Castor	178.47	-	-	-	8,859.48	-	31,611.50	22,930.07	8,698.64	72,278.16	52,639.08	124,917.24	57.86
Claresholm	2,920.14	-	-	-	25,607.42	-	27,310.20	273.53	25,142.52	81,253.81	165,485.14	246,738.95	32.93
Coaldale	1,077.18	667.39	-	-	21,519.85	-	73,685.12	7,160.07	21,129.16	125,238.77	131,031.59	256,270.36	48.87
Cold Lake	-	-	-	1,324.68	10,144.94	-	63,258.47	-	9,960.76	84,688.85	33,739.51	118,428.36	71.51
Coleman	717.21	30.96	191.38	-	14,482.20	-	21,793.61	-	14,219.28	51,434.64	52,809.63	104,244.27	49.34
Coronation	-	-	414.70	-	7,648.01	-	25,447.90	5,487.80	7,509.16	46,507.57	44,862.82	91,370.39	50.90
Cynthia	-	-	-	-	601.11	-	8,225.00	-	590.20	9,416.31	2,880.40	12,296.71	76.57
Daysland	-	-	-	-	4,614.70	-	13,572.84	6,192.88	4,530.92	28,911.34	29,488.70	58,400.04	49.50
Devon	-	-	751.85	5,686.32	13,918.08	-	21,263.37	34,560.00	13,665.40	89,845.02	134,394.13	224,239.15	40.07
Didsbury	516.27	-	-	-	11,347.16	104.00	29,060.80	6,541.92	11,141.16	58,711.31	82,768.47	141,479.78	41.50
Drayton Valley	61.57	-	-	1,472.25	23,933.55	-	33,624.26	7,884.20	23,499.04	90,474.87	119,646.43	210,121.30	43.06
Edson	856.77	-	-	8,827.38	28,317.05	-	174,116.14	59,301.30	27,802.96	299,221.60	156,633.72	455,855.32	65.64
Fairview	903.08	180.66	1,157.75	-	11,652.35	-	73,849.54	14,078.99	11,440.80	113,263.17	78,534.22	191,797.39	59.05
Falher	808.35	-	-	-	7,416.81	-	26,321.13	-	7,282.16	41,828.45	60,961.40	102,789.85	40.69
Forest Lawn	5,358.52	-	-	11,629.62	42,642.04	-	112,331.07	154,642.39	41,867.88	368,471.52	181,102.46	549,573.98	67.05
Fort McLeod	6,082.74	-	-	720.02	22,916.28	-	22,972.70	230.09	22,500.24	75,422.07	133,814.96	209,237.03	36.05
Fort Saskatchewan	-	-	-	6,025.72	28,252.32	-	9,227.27	8,063.01	27,739.40	79,307.72	142,417.28	221,725.00	35.77
Gleichen	185.10	-	-	-	5,373.03	-	5,402.37	1,080.25	5,275.48	17,316.23	30,675.13	47,991.36	36.08
Grande Prairie	-	-	9,636.14	-	58,280.23	-	107,185.67	115,468.33	57,222.16	347,792.53	434,021.49	781,814.02	44.48
Granum	-	-	-	2,936.50	3,144.28	-	4,385.70	43.93	3,087.20	13,597.61	19,465.40	33,063.01	41.13
Grimshaw	-	-	555.19	-	8,360.10	-	41,653.32	2,475.36	8,208.32	61,252.29	71,228.09	132,480.38	46.23
Hanna	938.00	-	4,772.90	-	21,519.85	-	34,965.41	-	21,129.16	83,325.32	161,757.48	245,082.80	34.00
Hardisty	242.71	-	-	-	5,807.68	-	17,032.74	30,594.30	5,702.24	59,379.67	37,584.65	96,964.32	61.24
High Prairie	-	10.00	-	4,793.87	16,119.08	-	72,302.02	56,262.80	15,826.44	165,314.21	89,841.53	255,155.74	64.79
High River	2,137.89	-	-	-	19,439.07	-	31,967.83	-	19,086.16	72,630.95	149,909.82	222,540.77	32.64
Hinton	-	-	-	1,340.87	31,387.35	-	46,859.49	15,959.62	30,817.52	126,364.85	376,226.88	502,591.73	29.72
Innisfail	1,298.49	-	472.45	-	17,413.79	90.05	42,889.34	71,977.47	17,097.64	151,239.23	119,065.63	270,304.86	55.95
Irvine	-	-	-	557.97	2,145.51	-	13,586.67	4,456.56	2,106.56	22,853.27	13,012.07	35,865.34	63.72
Jasper Place	18,221.11	3,260.64	-	64,818.36	147,568.66	-	462,294.38	165,424.27	144,889.56	1,006,476.98	753,497.42	1,759,974.40	57.19
Lac La Biche	271.42	709.20	489.60	4,061.10	10,699.81	-	119,941.67	17,484.42	10,505.66	164,162.88	50,508.67	214,671.55	76.47
Lacombe	1,400.12	847.46	1,919.98	-	25,672.16	-	75,000.10	13,829.20	25,206.08	143,875.10	239,601.99	383,477.09	37.52
Leduc	919.80	-	463.81	6,174.19	18,976.68	230.33	54,033.02	15,584 34	18,632.16	115,014.33	121,998.03	237,012.36	48.53
Lodgepole	47.40	-	-	-	5,132.58	-	98.21	94.00	5,039.40	10,411.59	12,287.97	22,699.56	45.87
Magrath	490.71	-	-	-	12,780.59	-	43,109.66	13,030.13	12,548.56	81,959.65	65,969.19	147,928.84	55.40
Manning	-	-	-	-	6,713.97	-	37,544.68	1,136.64	6,592.08	51,987.37	41,260.55	93,247.92	55.75
McLennan	8.88	-	-	5,632.58	10,616.58	-	61,567.68	60,308.60	10,423.84	148,558.16	58,502.36	207,060.52	71.75
McMurray	9.27	-	-	-	10,265.16	-	36,121.69	17,419.88	10,078.80	73,894.80	35,225.73	109,120.53	67.72
Milk River	-	283.61	-	-	7,046.19	-	21,257.68	6,580.87	6,918.96	42,087.31	53,036.69	95,124.00	44.24
Morinville	975.60	300.00	-	5,726.11	8,850.24	-	22,996.33	65,785.92	8,689.56	113,323.76	51,042.87	164,366.63	68.94
Mundare	705.30	141.50	236.94	3,035.94	6,048.12	-	19,981.23	71.66	5,938.32	36,159.01	46,089.12	82,248.13	43.96
Nanton	656.25	-	-	-	9,682.55	152.50	13,674.13	-	9,506.76	33,672.19	70,160.05	103,832.24	32.43
Okotoks	508.49	-	-	2,728.73	7,065.39	-	8,284.76	-	6,937.12	25,524.49	52,849.44	78,373.93	32.57
Olds	177.90	-	709.20	-	18,514.29	-	23,378.42	61,006.98	18,178.16	121,964.95	154,630.02	276,594.97	44.09
Peace River	167.40	498.96	2,322.46	-	19,827.49	-	93,307.41	4,727.98	19,467.52	140,319.22	145,078.18	285,397.40	49.17
Pincher Creek	1,889.69	511.51	2,092.71	10,405.25	15,989.61	-	29,717.30	21,769.63	15,699.32	98,075.02	122,586.60	220,661.62	44.44
Ponoka	8,440.11	-	-	-	31,322.62	333.33	94,305.85	39,577.50	30,753.96	204,733.37	240,356.40	445,089.77	46.00
Provost	36.00	-	-	-	8,119.65	-	20,132.06	2,439.45	7,972.24	38,699.40	79,937.88	118,637.28	32.62
Raymond	1,048.80	-	-	-	22,185.70	-	40,091.23	12,411.28	21,782.92	97,519.93	107,947.62	205,467.55	47.46
Redcliff	508.81	-	-	1,545.12	18,505.04	-	39,072.58	58.18	18,169.08	77,858.81	112,950.03	190,808.84	40.80
Redwater	-	-	859.74	4,614.64	9,849.01	-	39,159.70	12,295.18	9,670.20	76,448.47	73,232.95	149.681.42	51.07

1957 COMPARISON OF GRANTS AND TAXES IN TOWNS (CONT)

	DIRECT GRANTS						INDIRECT GRANTS						
							School						
	Public Welfare Assistance Act	Home for the Aged And Infirm Act	Crown Property Municipal Grants Act	Hospitalization Agreements	Municipal Assistance Grant	Other	Operational	Capital	Hospital	Total 1957 Grants	Total 1957 Tax Levy	Total Grants And Taxes	% of Grants To Total
Rimbey	-	-	-	-	9,062.94	-	22,585.70	9,478.58	8,898.40	50,025.62	71,834.43	121,860.05	41.05
Rocky Mtn. House	-	153.19	392.46	-	12,281.20	-	93,082.42	44,818.24	12,058.24	162,785.75	109,257.41	272,043.16	59.84
Spirit River	478.50	-	458.10	-	6,871.18	-	37,115.50	10,710.91	6,746.44	62,380.63	46,079.05	108,459.68	57.51
St. Albert	-	-	-	-	13,455.69	-	34,756.86	4,536.00	13,211.40	65,959.95	65,148.81	131,108.76	50.31
Stavely	-	140.40	-	-	3,125.79	-	4,321.45	43.29	3,069.04	10,699.97	27,709.38	38,409.35	27.86
Stettler	1,604.53	-	647.38	-	31,063.68	1,435.40	69,783.12	-	30,499.72	135,033.83	321,793.86	456,827.69	29.56
Stony Plain	2,493.92	-	-	4,483.05	10,154.19	-	31,809.19	7,458.60	9,969.84	66,368.79	74,057.62	140,426.41	47.26
St. Paul	1,871.05	-	246.95	-	22,509.38	150.00	80,006.86	78,452.23	22,100.72	205,337.19	148,770.44	354,107.63	57.99
Strathmore	545.82	-	-	-	6,723.22	-	9,245.66	1,848.75	6,601.16	24,964.61	38,613.54	63,578.15	39.27
Sundre	360.00	-	-	-	10,265.16	-	10,606.37	2,387.62	10,078.80	33,697.95	35,186.18	68,884.13	48.92
Sylvan Lake	5,123.90	-	-	-	11,152.96	-	36,460.74	6,899.68	10,950.48	70,587.76	97,694.32	168,282.08	41.95
Taber	3,912.76	-	-	-	34,846.07	-	207,089.63	18,004.35	34,213.44	298,066.25	400,528.10	698,594.35	42.68
Three Hills	310.46	131.70	-	-	10,126.44	400.00	15,673.56	5,072.00	9,942.60	41,656.76	84,020.90	125,677.66	33.14
Tofield	-	-	-	-	7,398.32	-	22,654.74	13,145.42	7,264.00	50,462.48	50,481.81	100,944.29	49.99
Two Hills	-	-	-	-	7,426.06	-	33,089.78	3,266.96	7,291.24	51,074.04	50,838.68	101,912.72	42.83
Valleyview	-	-	-	3,293.24	8,175.14	-	37,675.06	-	8,026.72	57,170.16	37,506.16	94,676.32	60.38
Vegreville	2,866.14	-	633.08	-	24,913.83	333.33	69,459.74	23,017.77	24,461.52	145,685.41	209,614.58	355,299.99	41.00
Vermilion	800.40	-	458.94	-	20,308.38	-	38,520.33	17,087.85	19,939.68	97,115.58	168,394.09	265.509.67	36.58
Viking	857.38	-	-	-	8,295.36	-	26,436.31	15,339.68	8,144.76	59,073.49	61,832.04	120,905.53	48.86
Vulcan	152.80	414.50	1,144.00	-	11,134.46	-	17,098.73	3,240.40	10,932.32	44,117.21	85,290.68	129,407.89	34.09
Wainwright	-	-	508.80	-	24,534.67	-	53,872.37	77,307.62	24,089.32	180,312.78	181,446.60	361,759.38	48.27
Westlock	1,359.32	-	-	5,992.50	10,505.61	537.34	53,337.15	8,628.41	10,314.88	90,675.21	77,050.33	167,725.54	54.06
	102,034.09	11,378.36	32,553.92	230,351.68	1,468,703.46	3,945.53	4,312,649.73	1,861,195.70	1,442,040.38	9,464,852.85	9,554,149.42	19,019,002.27	49.76

NOTE: Direct grants are as shown in each Town's Audited Financial Statement. Indirect grants are grants paid to the school and Hospital authorities concerned. To express these grants in terms of their assistance to municipalities, we have prorated school grants on an assessment basis and Hospital grants on a provincial per-capita basis. The resulting figures should therefore be considered as approximations only.

1957 COMPARISON OF GRANTS AND TAXES IN CITIES

	DIRECT GRANTS						INDIRECT GRANTS						
							School						
	Public Welfare Assistance Act	Home for the Aged and Infirm Act	Crown Property Municipal Grants Act	Hospitalization Agreements	Municipal Assistance Grant	* Other	Operational	Capital	Hospital	Total 1957 Grants	Total 1957 Tax Levy	Total Grants and Taxes	% of Grants to Total
Calgary	238,656.74	44,664.49	15,643.01	772,696.11	1,780,931.93	60,564.51	2,813,816.82	1,801,015.02	1,748,599.16	9,276,587.79	16,889,649.54	26,166,237.33	35.45
Camrose	3,862.86	4,000.00	1,772.64	26,934.42	53,795.00	6,957.52	83,814.83	125,596.95	52,818.36	359,552.58	416,132.93	775,685.51	46.35
Drumheller	438.12	374.28	917.15	-	24,340.46	2,522.49	103,051.43	958.25	23,898.56	156,500.74	201,382.41	357,883.15	43.73
Edmonton	253,133.36	81,384.00	25,232.00	1,070,641.76	2,204,263.59	80,128.51	3,421,939.45	2,437,001.62	2,164,245.24	11,737,969.53	19,358,895.11	31,096,864.64	37.74
Lethbridge	30,398.24	16,774.53	1,530.07	-	280,423.93	15,103.28	630,899.46	143,637.01	275,332.84	1,394,099.36	2,650,975.61	4,045,074.97	34.46
Medicine Hat	14,023.67	2,547.79	-	-	192,134.27	4,085.00	307,484.27	140,926.24	188,646.08	849,847.32	1,092,693.90	1,942,541.22	43.75
Red Deer	3,226.84	2,318.28	2,649.95	-	125,586.42	4,061.93	163,308.51	171,266.17	123,306.40	595,724.50	961,500.42	1,557,224.92	38.25
Wetaskiwin	3,822.63	1,179.42	-	16,526.52	41,393.58	710.00	72,650.47	95,218.06	40,642.08	272,142.76	325,190.06	597,332.82	45.56
	547,562.46	153,242.79	47,744.82	1,886,798.81	4,702,869.18	174,133.24	7,596,965.24	4,915.619.32	4,617,488.72	24,642,424.58	41,896,419.98	66,538,844.56	37.03

* Includes Department of Highways Grants, Grants in lieu of service tax, civil defence grants, library grants, recreation grants.

NOTE: Above footnote regarding Towns applies to Cities.

ADMINISTRATION . . .

SIX GROUPS, of which two are shown in the pictures above, hold monthly seminars in Edmonton. Smaller groups are meeting at various centres throughout Alberta. Discussing Municipal Administration are (clockwise) L.R. Maurice, Inspection Branch, DMA,-(Lecturer); S.F. Mitchell, Field Service Branch; L.L. Gurel, Inspection Branch; D.F. Edgar, Inspection Branch; A.R. Cross, County of Beaver; Alice Tate, City of Camrose; G. Gutsche, L.T.O., Edmonton; O.S. Taylor, Town of Jasper Place; R.A. Jarrold, General Office, DMA; Rev. Father Kindervater, Edmonton; D.A. Bancroft, Department of Extension, (Lecturer).

. . . AND ASSESSMENT

ASSESSMENT SEMINAR: Geo. P. Bray, Field Service, D.M.A.; P. Klompas, Field Service; J. Lazurenko, Lands and Forests; H.J. Dowling, City and M.D. of Camrose; R.L. Cross, Assessment Branch; Wm. Odynsky, Alberta Research Council, (Lecturer); A.T. Pituskin, Field Service; J.M. Bodman, Field Service; A.R. Isbister, Supervisor of Field Service; K.A. Luke, Assessment Appeal Board; G.C. Cote, Faculty of Education; Conrad Cote, Town of Jasper Place.

All groups are now beginning the second half of the first year of the two courses. Total enrollment is 264 "practicing secretary-treasurers, assessors" and others. ●

SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN DAM

(From Page 5)

Realizing the urgency of the situation, the Council of the Town of Outlook has already passed its bylaw and it has received the approval of the Minister of Municipal Affairs. The bylaws of the villages and the rural municipalities will follow in due course.

The immediate consideration is the development which will occur in relation to the needs of the working force. This force is admittedly non-permanent, but completion of the project will ensure an expanding economy in the area. Irrigation of dry farmlands will result in an increase in rural population densities which will in turn stimulate business in the urban centres. Assured supplies of economical hydro-electric power will encourage industry to locate in the general region. The long reservoir will be a potential site for recreational development and will be an attraction to tourists. The construction years portend an era of economic stability for the urban and rural municipalities of the area. By implementing zoning regulations in their communities as a preface to the actual dam construction, they are equipping themselves with the best legal tool available to ensure orderly growth and development of their communities. ●

ADVISORY COMMITTEES READY

Entire membership of the Advisory Committee of I.D. 65 (Rocky Mountain House) was returned by acclamation at a well-attended meeting held on January 15 last. Hon. A.J. Hooke, Minister of Municipal Affairs, and A.R. Isbister, Supervisor of Field Service, addressed the meeting.

Members of the committee are:

Stewart Forsyth, Rocky Mountain House; Harry James, Chedderville; Ernest Ostergren, Eckville; Arthur Robinson, Carlos; Chas. Skocdopole, Hespero.

In I.D. 11 (Medicine Hat) elections were held recently at which William Roth of Thelma was elected to replace H. Hassard, Eagle Butte. The remaining members of the committee were re-elected. They are: John Lentz, Dunmore; Edwin Herrmann, Schuler; Reinhold Krause, Hilda; Olander Ost, Seven Persons.

Two new members elected to the committee serving I.D. 95 (Edson area) are A.J. Bergeron, Edson; and J. Fairholm, McLeod Valley. Remaining three members re-elected are Ewen Jackson, Shining Bank; G.M. Seibel, Pioneer; E. Fossheim, Edson.

Elections in I.D. 78 (Evansburg-Wildwood) resulted in H. Brownlee, Wildwood, and Chas. Irvin, Carrot Creek being re-elected for another term. Three new members completing the five-man committee are E. Warasuk, Evansburg; M. Leakvold, Wildwood; and E. Fahrion of Edson.

A new Advisory Committee has been elected in I.D. 79, the Mercoal area. Personnel here are Mike Pero, Cadomin; Louis Hedberg, Mercoal; William Thomas, Luscar; R. Erickson, Mercoal; W. G. Wagner, Robb.

In I.D. 22 (Suffield) the three-man Advisory Committee consists of Gordon Scott, Suffield; James Liboiron, Jenner; and Norman Dickson of Redcliff. ●

WINTER WORKS PROGRESS

(From Page 1)

clearing, water or sewer system construction, storm sewers, sidewalks, bridge building, gravel crushing and stock piling, and park development. Major buildings are not permissible projects, although picnic shelters, lavatories, bath houses, etc. are acceptable under park development works.

The purpose of the program of course is to provide off-season employment. There can however be a dual advantage from the program, as many projects such as clearing, park development and others provide essential and desirable services at a substantial saving to the municipalities.

Municipalities, small and large, are participating in the winter works program. The Summer Village of Sandy Beach as an example, has received approval for a causeway rip-rapping project estimated to cost $300 in total, while the City of Edmonton has had approval for an open cut sewer project estimated to cost $1,682,610.

Space does not permit us to give statistics on individual municipalities. To January 30 however, 176 applications for individual projects have been received by the Provincial Government, of which 143 had been approved by Federal authorities, 28 are pending and 5 have been rejected, the latter because they were adjudged by Federal authorities as not being within the terms of offer of the program.

Up to January 30, the total of all projects which have been approved as winter works was approximately $8,800,00 of which $2,700,000 is estimated to be payroll costs. One half or $1,350,000 of the latter sum is payable by the Government of Canada while one quarter or $675,000 is payable by the Government of Alberta.

The approved projects to January 30 employ an estimated 3,274 men and provide 191,264 man-days of work.

The Department of Municipal Affairs has been designated to handle the administration of the winter works program and each copy of each application must be signed by the Minister of the Department before submission to Ottawa. Every attempt is made to process and forward applications the day they are received and we are pleased to report that at both the provincial and federal levels so far virtually no delays have occurred in disposing of applications.

It is too early to assess accurately the contribution of the municipal winter works program will make toward easing unemployment. There is no doubt however, that it will provide work for many hundreds of people who would otherwise be unemployed and in many cases also will result in savings to municipalities completing needed municipal works under the program. - Wm. Isbister.

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There are 7,285 square miles of fresh water in Alberta.

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Work hard - the job you save may be your own.

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"Cat wanted for light mousework."